

forced him to return it. Mr. Wamamaker said it was absolutely false.

Graville B. Haines and Samuel B. Haines came to Washington to see him about overland stock, and that if they did not, in justice to himself, he would inform the controller of the currency. After the bank closed he went to the stock exchange and saw Mr. Haines. He obtained \$200,000 for Wamamaker in March, 1890, he said, is absolutely untrue.

Mr. Wamamaker was informed by a member of the committee that they had found 3,900 shares of stock in his name, in addition to the 2,515 shares which he testified had been given to him by Lucas to use as collateral for a deal in Reading stock. In regard to the stock which had been found in his name, 625 shares of it, Mr. Wamamaker said, were held by his bankers as collateral. On the other hand of the remaining shares the power of attorney had never been endorsed by him, and they could never have been used. Of these shares he had absolutely no knowledge. The remaining shares were dated February 3, 1890. He was a director in the Girard Trust company at that time, and Lucas came to him and asked him to obtain him a loan of \$40,000 on the stock. "What did you better do?" he said, "I would not touch it." Mr. Wamamaker, in closing his testimony.

Mr. Wamamaker read letters from Controller Lucas and Assistant Secretary Nettleton, to show that he had never influenced or delayed the appointments for an instant of a receiver for the Keystone bank. Robert W. Haines, brother of John Haines, was asked if he had any information or information from Haines concerning the statements made by Mr. Wamamaker. Mr. Haines said he had no information or information from Haines concerning the statements made by Mr. Wamamaker. He said he was not intended for publication. In it Haines said:

"Wade came here as a friend and an old friend, and said that he came not from the paper. I told him some of the things that I had heard, but told him plainly that I did not know of the truth of any of the things he spoke of. It now appears that he left me and wrote out a lot of stuff. He may have put words in my mouth that I never uttered. I think that I do not want to be made the medium of pulling a lot of trash or gossip to the injury of any man or men, and I hope I may be spared from being made the avenue of such work."

RECEIVED THE FILES act like Magic on a weak stomach.

GRASSHOPPERS.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 10.—The grasshopper plague in New Mexico is a source of much talk among Western cattle men now in the city. The plague, they say, extends across the country, and is now over the Nebraska line into Cheyenne country. As a rule they do not think Kansas is in any danger or that crops will suffer much from it. They say, however, that a reporter had an interesting interview on the question last evening with Mr. Henry Smith, an Arizona and New Mexico cattle raiser, who was in the city on business. Mr. Smith was seen at the Midland where he is stopping for a few days. He talked of the peculiarities of the grasshopper, the present condition of the plague in the West and the chances for it extending to Kansas. He thinks that the Sunflower state is in imminent danger of being ravaged by the grasshopper tribe next year.

"Kansas is not bothered but little, if any, with grasshoppers this year," he said. "You would hear about it day and night if there were any symptoms of a plague. Kansas is more afraid of grasshoppers than any place on earth. It has the best possible reason for this, as everyone knows, the state has suffered much from them time and again. They ate up everything in the state. They crossed into Missouri at that time and destroyed everything in this section. They have also been some plagues in Kansas several times since then. It is only ten years ago since they did much damage here."

"What makes you think Kansas will be in such danger next year?"

"New Mexico is at present overrun with the insects. I am sure that they are also to be found in Colorado and Wyoming. They will soon be able to fly and will then move east. They do not live very long after they get to the places to which they are hatched. When they fly they will come east, Western Kansas will catch them and next season the quantity of them will be three times greater than the number that came into the state this year. There is where the danger to Kansas comes from."

"Are the grasshoppers doing much damage to crops in the west this year?"

"No, they are not. You see they are nearly all in the grazing country. When they have reached the crop regions. When they do they will not do much damage. Wheat is now far advanced and they can not harm it and corn is about out of danger. A little earlier in the season they could ruin both crops. They are damaging the grasshoppers in the brush. Branches of the four and five miles wide can be seen in the country tributary to Springer, N. M. They eat the grass and do not leave a trace of it. They are in their course. They leave the ground red wherever they go. They eat their way along for weeks before they can fly. Two weeks ago the country around Springer was green and attractive. Before I had left home grasshoppers had eaten every blade of grass in the yard. They had also eaten the leaves of the private hedges and could be seen in bunches of millions in the town. The insects keep so close together that in haunches miles wide you could jump one thumb to the ground except through one of them. They are now so bad as to interfere with grazing between Springer and Cimarron."

"Are they interfering with railroad travel in that vicinity?"

"Yes, I saw two freight trains at Springer stopped some time. The idea that the trains are stopped by running into piles of the grasshoppers is wrong. They just cover the tracks and the passing trains kill them. The oil from the grasshoppers and the wheels so that the latter slip instead of revolving; therefore the stoppage of trains. The hoppers get so thick sometimes that the wheels are brushed off the tracks. Sand is also spread along the tracks to keep them rough and prevent the trains from slipping from grasshoppers. It is not so remarkable that the oil from them should stop trains. A little grease rubbed on the wheels of a locomotive will have the same effect."

CHICKASAW INTRUDERS.

GAINESVILLE, Tex., July 10.—Indian Agent Bennett of the Chickasaw militia have arrested and placed in camp over fifty families (whites) charged with being intruders, who will be put across Red river into Texas and ordered to return to the Indian territory under heavy penalties. A cattle tax of \$1 per head is being collected by the Indian militia from the big pastures now being out. There is great alarm among the whites in that part of the nation.

ATMOSPHERIC LIGHT.

ATMOSPHERIC LIGHT, July 10.—Citizens coming to talk city yesterday from the neighborhood in which the Indian militia are encamped brought with them a number of reports in regard to the treatment of non-citizens who held permits, and the manner in which the cattle tax was being collected. As a result of these reports a meeting of leading citizens was held Wednesday evening, and a committee headed by Judge W. L. Johnson, one of the leading attorneys of the city, was appointed to visit the scene of operations and make a true report of the condition of affairs. The committee was accompanied by ex-Congressman Struble, of Iowa, who was at one time chairman of the house committee on territories and has large experience in Indian affairs. Should the committee find the situation as reported, Mr. Struble will be sent to Washington to lay the matter before the secretary of the interior.

received only 15,329 alien settlers, more than half of whom went to Texas and Missouri. Illinois got 32,420, Michigan 13,754, Minnesota 9,685, Wisconsin 8,441, California 6,901, and Iowa 5,067. There were 70,776 Italians, only about one-fifth of whom were women; 35,424 Irish, 20,381 English, Scotch and Welsh; 49,300 Norwegians, 34,388 French, 24,383 Germans, 24,383 Poles, 24,433 Hungarians, 20,539 Austrians, 9,043 Belgians, and 8,498 Bohemians. Most of the Polish, Russian, Austrian and Hungarian were Hebrews. Of the 501 persons deported 307 were contract laborers. There were 156,096 laborers, 40,440 farmers, 8,611 tailors, 6,892 miners, 5,401 shoemakers, 3,484 carpenters, 2,439 bakers, and 2,871 blacksmiths.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—During the last congress a resolution was passed instructing the president to negotiate with Mexico and Great Britain to prevent the entry of Chinese laborers from Canada and Mexico into the United States. From the diplomatic correspondence just published it appears that while Great Britain received the proposition favorably, and referred it to the Canadian government, the Mexican government was unable to co-operate, for the reason that an article in the Mexican constitution guarantees every man a right to enter and go out of the republic without passport.

THE ENDEAVOR CONVENTION.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 10.—This, the "Decennial" of the Christian Endeavor societies, was opened at 6:30 with a half-hour prayer service led by Mr. William Shaw, of Boston. The regular session was announced for 9 o'clock, but it was not held until 10 o'clock when the convention was called to order. The delayed New York delegates marched into the convention at 10:15, headed by a band of college students singing "Hurrah, Hurrah, We're Coming, Too." They were promptly called to order, and the convention opened in singing "This is My Song." President Clark then announced the committee on resolutions, nominations, greetings and business.

A free parliament was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Hendricks, of Indianapolis, the subject for consideration being "What the Society Has Done." Dr. Hendricks called the parliament to order, a fifteen-minute talk, explaining that the day was not to be considered in the relation of the society to the church, for the society is the church, a spiritual body, and prepared to consider the society in the Sunday services, in the mid-week prayer meetings, in the Sunday school department, and as a circulating medium for religious reading. A little while, however, was paid to the syllabus, for all over the hall delegates were on their feet with suggestions as to the subject of the society. The chairman pointed out one after another, and they came so fast and the responses of the audience were so quick that each remark was answered by a chorus of "Amen." Kansas reported that 182 societies had been instrumental in over 1,000 conversions. One St. Louis society supports a Chinese school in the city of Peking, China. A Chinese delegate sent from Texas said that he was in the city of Peking, China. I want to take this wonderful story back to my friends," Mr. Berger, of Cleveland, announced that they had closed all the churches in the city of Peking, China. Secretary Baer read a telegram from Natal, South Africa, enjoining them to enlarge the tent.

A telegram was sent to the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Spurgeon, of London, extending love and greeting.

A short prayer service was led by Jesse A. H. Harwood, of Appleton, Wis., conducted the session through the "What the Societies May Do." Rev. Dr. E. B. Dr. of Oakland, Cal., presided over the session. The Rev. Dr. James A. Worden, of Philadelphia, had the topic "The Society and the Sunday School."

At the afternoon session the text taken for open conference was "He that winneth souls is wise." F. J. Harwood, of Appleton, Wis., conducted the session through the "What the Societies May Do." Rev. Dr. E. B. Dr. of Oakland, Cal., presided over the session. The Rev. Dr. James A. Worden, of Philadelphia, had the topic "The Society and the Sunday School."

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WEATHER BULLETIN.

UNITED STATES SIGNAL OFFICE.

WICHITA, KAN., July 10, 1891.

Forecast for Wichita and vicinity: Continued warm and fair; cooler on Sunday.

The highest temperature was 88°, the lowest 65° and the mean 76°, with warmer, cloudless weather, fresh to high southeasterly to southerly winds, falling barometer.

Last year on July 10 the highest temperature was 93°, the lowest 68° and the mean 80°.

Two years ago the corresponding temperatures were 84°, 70° and 77°.

FRED L. JOHNSON, Observer.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10.—Forecast until 9 p. m. Saturday:

For Kansas—Light showers, slightly cooler; southerly wind.

For Missouri—Fair, slightly showers in northern part; slightly warmer; southerly winds.

FAILURES.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 10.—The Falls City National bank went to the wall this morning. The bank made an assignment to the Merchants Trust company and closed its doors. The liabilities are \$431,300. The assets are \$123,000 (nominally). From the beginning of the financial panic last year the bank has been on the ragged edge, and has been carried along by the clearing house. Depositors will be paid in full and stockholders will receive about 35 cents on the dollar.

NEVADA, Mo., July 10.—The Citizens bank of Nevada, closed its doors this morning. The failure caused great consternation among the depositors and business. The bank claimed a capital stock of \$100,000. A notice was posted on the front door of the bank, stating that the stockholders of the bank, at an early date, the bank claims a surplus of \$12,000 and a fine building. The failure is attributed to the stringency of the money market and slow collections. All the country funds are locked up in the bank. The amount of the liabilities cannot be ascertained. The failure of the Citizens bank forced to the wall its three branches in Nevada, Taft and Sheldon. The institution, its branches included, was capitalized for \$100,000, but of that amount only \$68,400 was paid in. It is impossible at present to obtain an estimate of the assets and liabilities of the concern.

ALLIANCE CO-OPERATION.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 10.—A convention of the representatives of the several business organizations connected with the Farmers' Alliance has been called to meet in this city Aug. 30. The call is signed by John P. Peffer, D. C., editor of the "Alliance Advocate," W. W. Wright, secretary of the National Citizens' Alliance; J. B. French, secretary of the State Farmers' Alliance; Frank Bailey, treasurer of the Mutual Protective association, and others. The call includes the Alliance exchange, the mercantile branches of the order, the co-operative fire and life insurance companies, the Mutual Protective association, and a number of minor organizations. The object of the convention is to secure co-operation between the several organizations and institute of employing agents and lecturers for each to make one the recognized representative of all.

The convention will also take steps to broaden the co-operative feature to the Alliance and will endeavor to extend it to all mercantile branches. The Mutual Protective association, an organization, the avowed purpose of which is to fight mortgage foreclosure suits and secure to debtors all delay which the technicalities of the courts will permit. When a mortgagee who is a member of the association is in imminent danger of foreclosure the association defends him in the district court. In case of defeat, carried to the supreme court, thus securing a delay of fully two years, the court being that far behind in its work.

The object of the convention is to give the debtor more time and enable him to accumulate enough to liquidate his indebtedness in case the supreme court decides against him, as it is expected that it will.

PEPPER ON INGALLS.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 10.—A morning paper publishes an interview with Senator Ingalls, in which the new senator is quoted as follows:

"Ex-Senator Ingalls is one of the best friends I have. I don't think Mr. Ingalls will ever get out of the Senate. He is at the same time I don't think he will continue a politician. Mr. Ingalls is now on the right track. I don't know any one who can run Kansas and the people as much good as he."

Senator Peffer intimated that ex-Senator Ingalls, while not in the letter, was in the spirit a third party man. When he delivered a speech in his own name, he said: "The farmers have no strong mind to write for them," said he. "Mr. Ingalls will not write for them. This respect, I don't think he will follow along the old party lines, but he will continue working for the people. He is not in the third party line, but he is an American political matter along with all the rest of us, and he will do a lion's share of the work of reform. Kansas cannot afford to lose a man of his caliber. He has been seen him re-elected than myself. Personally Mr. Ingalls is a warm, true friend, quick to perceive and ready to act; a good friend."

THE NOLAND TRIAL.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., July 10.—The Noland trial is attracting very little local attention. Noland's wife and children were present yesterday, and are in attendance today. Noland is in the best of spirits and seems confident. The examination of witnesses was completed this morning. The state summoned a number of witnesses, but they were not called. The state made no attempt to prove that the defendant had lost money in poker playing, nor was an attempt made to prove that he had lost the whole of the evidence was to the effect that Noland's books were not kept right and that there was a shortage. The counsel for the defendant made a strong point that the money had all been paid back. He raised a point this morning that when the legislature met and it was necessary for Noland to leave the United States at once, he was not allowed to take with him a shortage. The point was overruled. A number of bankers of different cities of the state were called to prove the correctness of their accounts with Noland.

The jury in the Noland case sent word to the judge at 10:30 that he need expect no verdict tonight. The court thereupon adjourned until tomorrow morning. It is expected that a verdict of guilty will be returned. It is known that nine of the jury favor conviction.

THE TEXAS ALLIANCE.

FORT WORTH, Tex., July 10.—The state convention of Alliance representatives opened today at 10 o'clock. The delegates are being arranged for an active and organized movement to oppose the proposition of the third party, which has made dangerous inroads upon the Texas Alliance.

E. W. Bragg was elected president. In his address he said that any delegate was present who delivered a long and stirring speech in favor of the Texas Alliance and the formation of a third party that delegates would find more congenial companions in some other place. These sentiments were heartily applauded, and all the delegates remained in the hall. Committees were then appointed and the convention adjourned.

INDIGENT SOLDIERS.

CHICAGO, July 10.—The board of directors of the national soldiers' homes are here on their annual tour of inspection. Governor Steele, of Oklahoma, speaking for the board, said that the great problem that confronted them was to get the soldiers to put all the old soldiers who are for quarters. There are many hundreds of old soldiers, said Governor Steele, "in the portions of the country where there are no quarters for them. We cannot give quarters to that class of our fortunate who seek admission to the homes. The appropriations made by congress are not sufficient to cover the maintenance of the quarters at any of the homes."

BASE BALL.

WESTERN ASSOCIATION.

KANSAS CITY, July 10.—Kansas City: Runs 8, base hits 8, errors 2. Denver: Runs 10, base hits 10, errors 3. Pitchers: Dwyer and Kline.

OMAHA, July 10.—Omaha: Runs 14, base hits 13, errors 4. Lincoln: Runs 8, base hits 10, errors 4. Pitchers: Baker and Ehret.

No game at Sioux City, wet grounds.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.—Athletics: Runs 8, base hits 6, errors 3. Cincinnati: Runs 10, base hits 8, errors 2. Pitchers: Sanders and Crand.

BALTIMORE, July 10.—Baltimore: Runs 15, base hits 10, errors 3. Louisville: Runs 6, base hits 8, errors 2. Pitchers: Madden and Fitzgerald.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Washington: Runs 10, base hits 11, errors 4. Columbus: Runs 8, base hits 8, errors 4. Pitchers: Foreman and Easton.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

CHICAGO, July 10.—Chicago: Runs 8, base hits 11, errors 3. New York: Runs 6, base hits 10, errors 4. Pitchers: Hutchison and Rusie.

CINCINNATI, July 10.—Cincinnati: Runs 2, base hits 6, errors 2. Boston: Runs 5, base hits 6, errors 2. Pitchers: Rhines and Nichols.

CLEVELAND, July 10.—Cleveland: Runs 4, base hits 9, errors 2. Brooklyn: Runs 3, base hits 6, errors 4. Pitchers: Gruber and Lovett.

PITTSBURGH, July 10.—Pittsburgh: Runs 3, base hits 9, errors 3. Philadelphia: Runs 4, base hits 7, errors 2. Pitchers: King and Epper.

TURF WINNERS.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 10.—Senator Conklin won the free-for-all turf, Thorntons second, Jessie Gaines third. Best time, 2:19. In the 234 pace Telegram won, John Smoker second, Prince Mac third. Best time, 2:24.

CHICAGO, July 10.—Winners at Washington park races today: Gorman Chimes, best time, 2:24. Guide, Philora, Balgown, The Noddy.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.—The unfinished 234 class was won by Thomas Jefferson. In the 234 class Fannie Wilcox won, Altimore second, Sadie M. third. Best time, 2:19.

In the 233 class, pacing, Robin won, Charles Salton second, Suggler third. Best time, 2:24.

In the 232 class Mand Miller won, Richmond second, Problem third. Time, 2:20.

DAMAGE SUIT.

LAWRENCE, Kan., July 10.—A peculiar suit for damages was brought before Justice of the Peace Steinberg yesterday. John Wey a farm hand, sued his employer, William Peterson and John Stoenman, two brothers, for damages to a tree. Wey was sent up a tree to saw off a limb to which was attached a good-sized colony of very irascible bees. The bees stung Wey and his horse. Wey was furnished him by Hughes, so that the majority of the vulnerable parts of his body were assailed by the insects. Wey has not been much lately and suffers a good deal of sharp pain about the head, neck and shoulders. In fact, he thinks \$300 is a low estimate for the damages he has sustained.

SUPPLIES FOR INSURGENTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10.—The Hunston sailed for Chili yesterday loaded with provisions for the enemies of Balmaceda. Another steamer will follow shortly. Manager Halladay of G. W. Grace & Co., says that fully \$100,000 worth of merchandise has been shipped to the insurgents, and that there is little doubt that the immense orders will be repeated.

RAILWAY QUESTIONS.

ASTIN, Tex., July 10.—The complete text of the series of questions put to the railroad companies by the state commissioners is as follows:

1. What is the average rate per ton per mile by steamer and sailing vessel for ocean trade?
2. What is the average rate per ton per mile for railroad transportation in the United States?
3. What is the ocean rate of transportation per ton by steamer and sailing vessel from New York to the coast cities of Texas?
4. What is the local rate per ton on the coast cities of Texas to common points in Texas?
5. What is the rate per ton by rail from New York City to common points in Texas?
6. What are the rates per ton by rail between the coast cities of Texas to common points in Indian territory, Kansas and Nebraska?
7. What are the rates per ton per mile between the following named points and New York City: St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago?
8. Can merchandise be carried as cheaply from the coast cities of Texas to the northern points of Texas as from Kansas City, St. Louis or Chicago?
9. A radius of 1,000 miles from New York as a center and a radius of 1,000 miles from St. Louis as a center, what is the southeastern part of the Texas railroads do toward giving an outlet to ocean transportation for the products of the Texas coast than to the eastern cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston?
10. The people of the western states and territories and their commercial and political representatives are giving all the aid they can to secure deep-water harbors on the coast of Texas, and an outlet to the sea by way of the coast of Texas, so as to be relieved from the cost of longer railroad haul to the eastern cities. What can the Texas coast do to aid them, and what will they do?
11. If the rates on the shorter lines should control the rates on the longer coast lines, why do not the rates for points within a radius from the coast of Texas control the rates on the longer haul to eastern cities?
12. What is the difference between the rate received by Texas roads on through lines and that received by Texas roads on freight originating in and destined to points in Texas?

When the roads' representatives had been furnished with a copy of the above some one sprung the question: "When did you play in the lottery?" After some discussion the time was fixed at seven days, and all officials present agreed to have their answers sent in at the expiration of the week.

A VENDETTA.

ERIE, Pa., July 10.—Edinboro, the sea of the Edinboro state normal school, is the scene of great excitement tonight. The news has just been received of a bloody battle between the Sweets and Cobb families on one side and the Andersons and McGibbons on the other. Others have been out today serving warrants and the contest carried on for some time.

Since then warfare has prevailed between the Sweets and Andersons, and the Sweets and Charles Willis Cobb moved across the street to the Sweets' home, and the Andersons, Frank Delano and Ransom McGibbons, another neighbor, opened fire. The fire was returned and the Andersons charged the enemy, and Frank Anderson fell shot through the breast. After the ammunition was expended the Andersons charged the enemy, and Frank Anderson fell shot through the breast. After the ammunition was expended the Andersons charged the enemy, and Frank Anderson fell shot through the breast.

A WIND STORM.

NORTHFIELD, Minn., July 10.—A terrific wind storm today played havoc with the crops and trees. The wind was of apples were shaken from the trees, and the loss will be considerable. At Farwell the wind blew off roofs, smashed windows and tore down trees and did considerable other damage.

MIMIC WAR.

BOSTON, July 10.—A naval battalion from the ships of the White Squadron today attacked and captured Red Island. The island was defended by seven boats loads of marines and naval troops, and after a fierce battle of half an hour the island was taken and the prisoners carried aboard the ship. The attacking party consisted of twenty-eight boats. Shortly after noon the signal for the attack was hoisted to the mainmast of the Newkirk.

Immediately clouds of smoke belched forth from the secondary battery guns of all the war ships, and under cover of this bombardment the line of battle closed in upon the island. The guns upon the war ships kept up a rapid firing, with the view of disconcerting the men on shore. The battle was short, but most exciting. The defending troops, though they made a gallant fight, were soon overpowered, and the invaders brought them back to the ships as captives.

A FAMILY MURDERED.

ELLIS, Neb., July 10.—A terrible tragedy was discovered this afternoon a half mile from town, at the house of John H. Putterbaugh. Mrs. D. C. Putterbaugh, of Putterbaugh's sister, had come to visit him. Going to the house she knocked and, receiving no response, opened the door, which was unlocked. She saw a terrible sight met her gaze. In a pool of blood lying on the floor was her brother's body. She ran from the house for assistance.

A subsequent investigation showed that Putterbaugh had died from a bullet in the brain. A search of the house showed that one of his five children had just died in the same manner. They had all been shot through the head while sleeping in bed. The ages of the children were as follows: Carrie, 15 years; Mabel, 13, Charles 10 and Ralph 2. One son survives, Allen, 17 years of age.

The survivor was away from home at work, having left Wednesday last. Putterbaugh was a widower. All the evidence goes to show that he first killed his four children and then shot himself. It is believed that he was insane, not having recovered from a severe attack of grip which he suffered last winter.

A SILVER CANDIDATE.

NEW YORK, July 10.—"We intend to have a presidential candidate in 1892 who favors the free coinage of silver, even if we have to put up a Pine Indian," said Senator Stewart, of Nevada, a reporter.

"Do you count on the support of the Farmers' Alliance?"

"We will have a candidate, and he will get the votes."

DROWNED.

CLEVELAND, O., July 10.—During a church picnic today at Oak Point John Peterson and John Stoenman, two brothers, Chinoweth and Henderson's two nieces boating. The boat upset and the girls and Stoenman were drowned. Henderson saved himself by clinging to the boat.

DESERTING PARNELL.

LONDON, July 10.—Several Parnellites have made overtures to join the cause of the Caribbees on condition they be assured that they shall retain their seats at the general election. McCarthy declines to give a pledge, on the ground that the decision must be left to the electors.

AUSTIN CORBIN.

NEW YORK, July 10.—Austin Corbin resigned today as chief of the New York Central road, and has closed out his interests in the company.

WEST POINTERS.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Among the candidates appointed to the military academy for admission in June are F. H. Whitman, London, Kan.; F. S. Henworth, Burlington, Kan.; Alfred A. G. Lett, Abilene, Kan.; E. R. Kober, Junction City, Kan.; alternate: H. S. Jackson, Kansas City; C. P. Johnson, Springfield, Mo., and W. D. Chitt, Marshall, Mo., alternates.

SURGEON.

LONDON, July 10.—The Rev. Charles H. Spurgeon has grown extremely ill. He would not leave his room, and the gravity of the kidneys has exhausted the brain.

RUN OVER AND KILLED.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., July 10.—Myrtle Sweezy, wife of Frank Sweezy, was run over by a motor car on Bonville street this afternoon and killed.

CHARGED WITH FRAUD.

CHICAGO, July 10.—A bill filed in the circuit court today to dissolve the Warden, Frog & Crossing works alleges that its president, William Warden, has fraudulently appropriated to himself some \$50,000, ostensibly as salary, royalties, commissions, etc.

HORSES BURNED.

EMPHIS, Kan., July 10.—Thomas Fleming's lively stable and twenty-five horses were burned last night. Many of the horses were valuable animals owned by citizens, who were forced to leave the stable. The loss has not been estimated.

THE ATCHISON PATRIOT.

ATCHISON, Kan., July 10.—All parties to the Patriot litigation growing out of R. T. Hazard's continued absence in Canada, have agreed on a truce, pending the sale of the paper under a mortgage on the 17th inst.

SUICIDE.

FORT WORTH, Tex., July 10.—Tom Roche, a wealthy railroad contractor, suicided today by shooting. He leaves an estate valued at \$500,000.

SILVER PURCHASES.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Four hundred and forty-nine thousand ounces of silver were purchased today at \$1.06375.

"FRENCHY" SENTENCED.

NEW YORK, July 10.—"Frenchy," the New York "Jack the Ripper," was sentenced to life imprisonment today.

CURIOUS CULLINGS.

At Lowell, Ark., the two-year-old child of Mrs. Harriet Harrell, in its mother's arms, was struck by lightning and killed instantly. The mother was unharmed.

In Oldbury, Worcestershire, England, a life insurance club has been uncovered where the offices of president and treasurer were held by an undertaker, and that secretary by his daughter. It is charged it was so managed as to pay a premium on murder.

Divers in the harbor of ancient Syracuse have discovered a magnificent marble building, whose highest point is only three meters under the water. The building contains great stairways and columned halls. It is believed that the edifice was once used as a bath or a temple.

The Lacars always eat their food in the open air, with their faces toward the west, and the greatest insult a white man or "Glasgow" can offer to a black man is to eat with him and the sun while they are eating.

The "angry tree," a woody plant which grows from ten to twenty-five feet high and was formerly supposed to exist only in Nevada, has recently been found both in eastern California and in Arizona. It is described, this peculiar tree shows every sign of vegetation, even to budding, but it leaves like the hair on an angry cat and giving forth an unpleasant, sickening odor.

Force of Habit.

Mr. Spillards: That pretty Mrs. De Becker used to be Mr. De Becker's typewriter before she married him, didn't she?

Mrs. Spillards: Um—no it was it you said?

Mr. S.—I asked if Mrs. De Becker wasn't formerly Mr. De B's typewriter?

Mrs. S.—I'm sure I don't know. Why do you ask?

Mr. S.—She has a habit of listening to him when he speaks.—New York Weekly.

F. S. DENNIS,

THE OLD RELIABLE

CITY SCAVENGER,

Is ready on short notice to clean Privy Vaults and Cess-Pools, also to remove from the city dead horses and cattle, dead hogs and dogs, sheep and goats, or anything that will make a stench. All work guaranteed to give satisfaction. Persons wanting this kind of work can drop a card in Scavenger box N. E. Cor. Central avenue and Main St. N. E. Cor. Douglas and Main, or call at Residence 728 N. Waco Avenue.

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WICHITA WHOLESALE GROCERY CO.,

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OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE 213 TO 223 SOUTH MARKET STREET.

Keep everything in the grocery line, show cases, scales and grocers fixtures. Sole agents for the state for "Grand Republic" cigars, also sole proprietors of the "Royalty" and "La Inocencia" brands.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

So far twenty-six states have made appropriations for the World's fair, the aggregate being \$3,775,000.

An electric swing suggested for the World's fair will carry twenty-four people and swing a distance of 900 feet.

Appropriations for the World's fair have been defeated by the legislatures of Arkansas, Kansas, New York, Oregon and Rhode Island.

It is said that an effort is being made to purchase for the World's fair in Chicago the house in Salem, Mass., in which Nathaniel Hawthorne was born.

The World's fair directory committee on ways and means has adopted rules and regulations governing sales on the grounds, and it is the determination that the visitors to the exposition shall not be imposed upon in any way or manner whatever by misrepresentation of goods or any sort of sharp practice.

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In the great animal market at Hamburg, in Germany, giraffes sell at \$7,000 a pair, chimpanzees go at \$800 apiece, and select lots of Sumatra monkeys at \$1,000.

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